

INCISORS OF

¹ inhabits the Oriental region. It is a larger than any other Insectivore, about the size of a Cat, and its arm extending "between the neck and the fore-limb and the hind-limb, and between the hind-limb and the fore-limb." This patagium is abundantly supplied with muscles. The fingers are not elongated as in the Bats for its degree of its development. However, the patagium of this creature is midway between that of *Sciuropterus* and the Bats on the other. It presents many features in its organisation. The brain is like that of the quadrigemina by extension backward of the cerebral hemispheres; but its surface is marked by two longitudinal furrows on each side of affairs (in combination) which is unparalleled in Mammalia. The teeth are peculiar by reason of the molar-like structure of the lower incisors. This, however, exaggeration of what is to be found in *Protylonchocyon*. *Opilops* while the same style of tooth, though not so developed, characterises certain Bats. The Tupaiidae and Marsupials show what Dr. Leclie regards as the beginning of the lingual. As in *Tritypa*, also there is an indication of a risticalline Lemurine Stiblingua. The stomach, is more than in other Insectivores, the pyloric region being a narrowish tube. There is a caecum. A peculiar intestinal tract is that the large intestine is longer than the small.

Order XII. CHIROPTERA.

we thus define the Bats: Flying mammals, with the four digits of the hand following the pollex elongated, and supporting between themselves and the hind-limb a thin integumental membrane, which is the wing. The radius is long and curved; the ulna rudimentary. The knee is directed backwards, owing to the rotation of the hind-limb outward by the wing membrane.

From the
of the ankle-joint arises a cartilaginous
process^ the
ch supports the interfemoral part of the
wiog mem-

selie, «*Ubor GaleopitKecus," -ST. *Svensfa* ^.*k*JEfatull*
1886.